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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY USSR (Kazakh SSR)

DATE: 25X1A

INFO. [redacted]

SUBJECT Industrial Installations in Kazakh S.S.R.

DIST. 14 May 1947

PAGES 4

SUPPLEMENT

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[redacted]

1. AKTYUBINSK (50°15'N, 57°20'E)

Site of a ferro-chrome plant 7 kilometers west of town.

Employment: Approximately 4,000 workers

Production: White chrome nickel balls about 30 cm in diameter; from three to four carloads are produced daily.

Equipment: Plant has five furnaces and five tall factory chimneys. Additional furnaces are under construction.

2. ALMA ATA (43°30'N, 77°0'E)

"Molotov" Aircraft Factory

Location: Two kilometers from Alma Ata in the direction of Tashkent; has an airfield adjoining.

Factory #86

Location: Near RR station on Tashkentskaya ulitsa.

Employment: About 2,500 workers.

Production: Artillery (type and quantity unspecified)

Equipment: American in origin.

3. ARIS (42°27'N, 68°48'E)

Rail center with 32 separate tracks running into yards. Railroad lines lead to Tashkent, Alma Ata, Frunze, and Stalinabad.

Extracted by C.I.A.

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4. BALKHASH (46°50'N, 75°0'E)

A town of 50,000 population.

Balkhash Copper-Smelting Plant (B.M.Z.)

Employment: Approximately 3,000 workers

Production: Copper plates

5. CHIMKENT (42°25'N, 69°40'E)

Site of a large pharmaceutical plant. Basic raw material processed is "Anabasis", an herb grown in the southern part of the Kazakh S.S.R.

6. DZHAMBUL (42°50'N, 71°25'E)

A basic training center during the war, the town has a large sugar factory and an alcholic beverage plant. The sugar factory employs approximately 4,000 workers during the season (5 months per year) and produces 15 tons of sugar every 24 hours. The beverage plant utilizes by-products of the sugar factory and employs 2,000.

7. KARATAU (12 km from Dzhambul)

Site of phosphorus mines opened during the war, employing several thousand miners.

8. GUREV (47°10'N, 51°57'E)

Cracking Plant #441

A cracking plant and oil refinery located 50 km north of Gurev and 70 km from the Caspian Sea were completed in March 1946 from equipment provided by Badger & Sons, Boston, Massachusetts. Crude oil is piped (presumably from Baku) to the plant, which employs about 1,500 workers. A light yellow gasoline of mediocre quality is produced. The director of the plant is named Gorochinkov.

9. KANDAGACH (49°N, 57°30'E)

A railroad center with a daily average of 40 trains. As of June 1946, it had a complement of 20 locomotives. Most trains carry gasoline shipments from Gurev. In the locomotive yards are engines built at the Chazanów works in Poland, types OK-21 and 22, altered to wide-gauge.

10. KARAGANDA (49°52'N, 73°15'E)

a) Coal Mines (See also 30-4403.)

As of May 1946, the Karaganda coal mines had 21 shafts in operation. The Fedorovsky shaft yields a coal of high gas content, and is regarded as the best in the USSR. All other shafts produced brown coal. 2,000 workers are employed in the Fedorovsky shaft, and an average of 1200 tons of coal is produced in three eight-hour shifts. The average was frequently surpassed by ten percent.

25X1A [redacted] Comment: According to one Subsource, all other shafts had the same average; thus, total production could be roughly estimated at 25,200 tons per 24-hour period.)

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There are 170,000 miners employed in the Karaganda coal region, according to several seemingly reliable Subsources, and they produce an average of from 65,000 to 70,000 tons every 24 hours. Low production per capita is attributed to lack of proper maintenance of mechanical mining equipment. The rail yards of Karaganda are situated within the coal mining area. As of date, approximately 2,000 workers were employed in loading coal on railroad cars. An average of 15 trainloads of coal leaves Karaganda every day. Most of it is shipped to Cholyabinsk, but part goes to Novosibirsk. Some coal was shipped by river barges. Coal seams in the Karaganda region are usually three feet below the surface.

b) Factory #4-D

Location: 2 km north of Karaganda in the village of Chekhanovka.

Director: Moskalova, a woman about 40 years old, member of the local Soviet, and wears the Order of Lenin.

Employees: Approximately 1200 workers, mostly women, all of them members of the Komsomol.

Production: From one to one and one-half tons of explosives are produced every 24 hours. These are used in the Karaganda mines.

Raw Materials: Saltpeter, crushed fir-bark, and a picrate.

11. MANKENT (unlocated; reported to be about 160 km from Tashkent)

A town of 10,000 population.

Mankent Repair Factory (MRZ)

Factory produces 5 to 6 motors a day (type unspecified), and does auto and tractor repair. Employs 800 workers in three 8-hour shifts.

12. PETROPAVLOVSK (54°55'N, 69°10'E)

a) Factory #641

Location: Transferred from Alexandrov during the war to Petropavlovsk proper.

Director: Alexander Alexandrovich Mamontor.

Chief Engineer: Serge Nitrofanovich Plokhotnikov, who conducted dismantling operations of German machinery at the Telefunken, Siemens, and AEG plants in Berlin. Part of this machinery was installed at Factory #641.

Deputy Engineer: Shirayev

Employees: About 2,000 workers in three 8-hour shifts.

Production: Radio transmitters and receivers, type SMD 9 with 9 tubes, allegedly built after an American patent.

b) Factory #239

Director: 25X1A Reshchik, a Soviet deputy.

[redacted] Comment: Probably identical with Rezchik, Petr Kharitonovich, member of the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet from Petropavlovskii Okrug, Kazakh S.S.R.)

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Employees: 2,000 workers in three 8-hour shifts.

Production: Explosive mines, type unidentified.

13. RUBTSOVSK (51°30'N, 81°15'E) (Altai)

Altai Tractor Factory

During the war this factory manufactured explosive mines, but was later reconverted to tractor production. As of April 1946, the factory employed about 8,000 workers at a moderate estimate. One Subsource claimed that in June 1946 the factory employed almost 18,000 workers, and produced 25 heavy tanks and 15 tractors a day. He also stated that the factory at Rubtsovsk comprises part of the Kharkov Tractor Works transferred there. The factory has its own power plant, with a capacity of 50,000 KW. About 6,000 workers have been employed on recent constructions connected with the factory. 25X1A [redacted] Comment: A previous report, dated 18 July 1946, stated that this factory was producing marine engines for torpedo boats and armored vessels.)

14. SEMIPALATINSK (50°25'N, 80°20'E)

"TETs" Power Plant

The plant has two steam turbines, one producing 10,000 KW; the other, 6,000. This installation supplies current for the entire town.

15. NIZHNEGORSK (about 30 km from Semipalatinsk on the Irtysh River)

Site of an hydro-electric power plant completed in May 1946. Plant equipment is of German and Russian origin. Plant capacity is 100,000 KW.

16. USTKAMENOGORSK (50°0'N, 82°35'E)

a) Factory #10

A lead foundry moved during the war from the Caucasus; was scheduled to begin production in July 1946.

b) Irtyshki Zavod

Copper and iron smelter equipped with four Martan ovens. Employs some 3,000 workers. Raw material comes from nearby mines.

17. BELOUSOVKA (20 km east of Ustkamenogorsk)

Zinc and copper mines employing approximately 2,000 miners.